



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 11, 1960

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### MILES OF MAPS

Uncle Sam is now preparing nearly 4,000,000 square feet of U. S. maps to help census takers find their way to American homes when they begin the nation-wide population count April 1. The maps, if laid down in a strip one yard wide, would stretch out for a distance of 250 miles.

### JANUARY EVENTS

This is Printing Week—in honor of a vitally important industry. It is followed by Thrift Week, when we are reminded to develop habits of saving money.

Other January events include the month-long March of Dimes during which time funds are collected to fight polio and other diseases; Robert E. Lee's birthday, January 19; National YMCA Week, beginning January 17; and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, January 30.

### ABOUT LIBYA'S CAPITAL

As we reported in our December 14 issue, Libya's government moves at intervals from one of the country's capitals to the other. The land's 2 seats of government are Tripoli and Benghazi.

Now, Libya is building a third capital near the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Cyrene. The new one will be used for government business during hot summer months when Libya's King Idris likes to spend his time at a nearby palace in the area's cool, juniper-clad hills.

### CYPRUS' FIRST PRESIDENT

For the next few weeks, the bearded Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus will prepare for the big job he will undertake in February. At that time, he will become the first President of the Mediterranean island country. The Archbishop, who is a high official in the Greek Orthodox Church on Cyprus and a leader of the island's independence movement, was elected Chief Executive last month.

President Makarios will have a Turkish Vice President to help him govern the former British colony. He is Fazil Kutchuk. The Cypriot constitution calls for a Greek President and a Turkish Vice President because both national groups are heavily represented on the island.

### CAMPAIGN SLOGANS

Republicans plan to use "peace and prosperity with freedom and justice" as their slogan during the 1960 Presidential race. Some Democrats have suggested "freedom and security" as their bywords in the campaign.



WOMAN operating large nuclear reactor at Waltz Mill, Pennsylvania, where Westinghouse Electric Corporation performs research work for the government

## Atom's Peacetime Role

Despite Big Obstacles, Mankind Moves Ahead in Harnessing Nuclear Energy for Wide Variety of Tasks

TRAVEL by means of atomic power began on January 17, 1955, when the U. S. nuclear submarine *Nautilus* made its first trip. During the 5 years since that time, our country has moved forward in the creation of an "atomic Navy." By the end of last month, American shipyards had finished the construction of 10 nuclear submarines and were working on many others.

One of the newest in operation is the *George Washington*, designed to launch *Polaris* rockets from beneath the surface of the ocean. It is to be armed with these 1,200-mile missiles by the end of 1960.

Atomic submarines can stay in the ocean depths for almost indefinite periods. They need not come to the surface for air at frequent intervals as older types of underwater craft must do, and they can travel 100,000 miles or more without refueling. As a result, they are capable of miraculous feats. Two of the vessels, *Nautilus* and *Skate*, have made long trips beneath the Arctic ice. Another, the *Seawolf*, once remained fully submerged for 60 days.

Our Navy is now building 3 nuclear-powered surface vessels: the cruiser *Long Beach*, scheduled for operation this year; plus the huge aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and the destroyer *Bainbridge*, to be ready in 1961.

A civilian craft—the *Savannah*, now nearing completion at Camden, New Jersey—is to be the world's first atom-driven merchant ship.

Other countries also show interest in nuclear vessels. Great Britain is at work on an atomic submarine, while at least 3 are under construction—if not already finished—in the Soviet Union. Russia's *Lenin*, a nuclear-powered icebreaker, began its first voyage last September.

**Civilian power plants.** So far as nuclear ocean vessels are concerned, nearly all the emphasis has been on submarines and other military craft. But the same kinds of atomic furnaces, or *reactors*, that propel these vessels can also run the electric generators that provide light and power for civilian homes and factories.

The United States, Britain, and Russia have all built sizable electric plants that use atomic fuel. Our first large commercial plant of this kind, at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, began operating in December 1957. It helps furnish electricity for the Pittsburgh area. Our second, which will serve Chicago, has been working on a test basis since last October. Several other large-scale atomic power stations for commercial use will be completed in this country during the next year or so.

Besides all this, we have built a number of small civilian plants—including 2 in California that were dedicated in November 1957, and others that are used experimentally by the government.

There is an important reason why atomic-electric projects are of interest

(Continued on page 2)

## Work Starts on Aswan High Dam

Nasser Sees Project as Key To Future of United Arab Republic

THIS month, work will start on the much publicized High Dam at Aswan on Egypt's Nile River. The Soviet Union will finance and supervise the first stage of the big construction project. Russian engineers are already on the scene.

The future of the United Arab Republic and of its President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is closely tied to the Aswan High Dam. To the Egyptian leader, the dam is the key to raising living standards and to converting his ancient country into a modern and influential land. Nasser's future position both in the Arab world and around the globe hinges to a large degree on the success or failure of the Aswan project.

**Divided country.** The United Arab Republic, formed in 1958, consists of Egypt and Syria. Together, they occupy 457,227 square miles—an area about three-fourths the size of Alaska. Syria is in Asia, while Egypt lies mostly in Africa (Egypt's easternmost region—the Sinai Peninsula—is on Asian soil). The 2 parts of the United Arab Republic are separated from each other by the Jewish country of Israel and the Arab kingdom of Jordan.

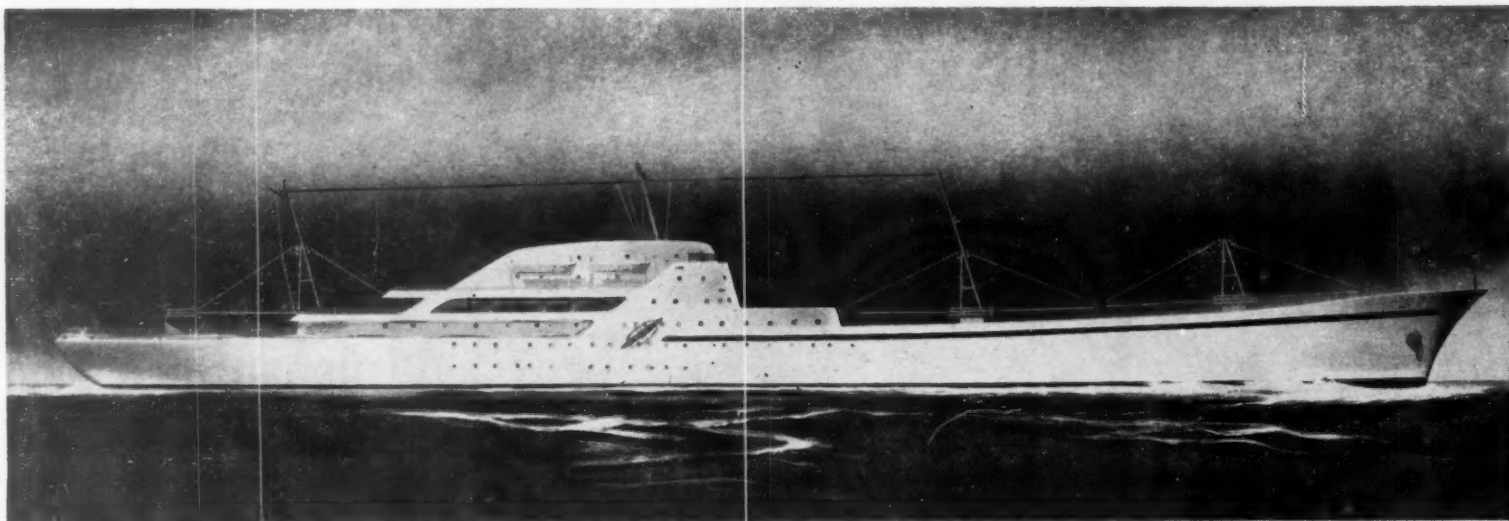
About 95% of Egypt consists of the world's largest and hottest desert. The Sahara extends all the way across North Africa, and, for the most part, is uninhabited. Syria is a region of plains and deserts with rugged mountains along its northern and western borders.

Egypt is more than 5 times as large as Syria. Moreover, Egypt has more than 24,000,000 people as compared to Syria's population of slightly over 4,000,000. As might be expected, the

(Continued on page 6)



UAR PRESIDENT  
Gamal Abdel Nasser



ARTIST'S DRAWING of the *Savannah*, nuclear-powered merchant ship being built in New Jersey. It should be ready for testing within next few months.

## Harnessed Atoms

(Continued from page 1)

in many parts of the world. This reason is the tremendous and growing demand for energy and power.

At present, the world obtains more than 90% of its energy by burning coal, petroleum products, and natural gas. The rate at which we consume these fuels is rising rapidly. According to Vice Admiral Hyman Rickover, an outstanding U. S. expert on nuclear power, "all the [coal, petroleum, and gas] used before 1900 would not last 5 years at today's rates of consumption."

Though large supplies of the ordinary fuels are still available, man seeks new sources of energy in an effort to make certain that future needs will be satisfied. His search has led to the heavy, dark metal known as uranium. The splitting—or fission—of uranium atoms yields energy in great quantities.

When large numbers of the atoms split at practically the same moment, we have the searing blast of an atomic bomb. But if the process is made to occur more slowly, in a nuclear reactor, we get a steady flow of heat. This heat can be used in a boiler to produce steam. Then the steam operates generators to furnish electricity—which will run factories, light our homes, or propel ships and submarines.

A pound of uranium—a chunk of metal just slightly larger than a cubic inch—contains as much heat energy as does 2,600,000 pounds of coal. The atomic merchant ship *Savannah* is expected to consume about 150 pounds of nuclear fuel while traveling 300,000 miles over a period of 3 years. An ordinary vessel of similar size would—in covering the same distance—burn 80,000 tons of oil.

By learning how to use atomic energy, mankind has unlocked a vast storehouse. Engineers and prospectors say they have already located enough uranium (and another mineral, thorium, from which atomic fuel can be made) to provide many times the amount of energy contained in all our "known reserves" of coal, oil, and natural gas.

Furthermore, various countries including our own have been trying to develop peacetime power from the type of reaction (known as fusion) that occurs in a hydrogen bomb. This may take years to accomplish, if it can be done at all. But experts say that the hydrogen process, if finally har-

nessed, could solve man's power problems "forever." The fuel needed for hydrogen-atomic electric plants could be obtained in practically unlimited quantities from ocean water.

**Problems and difficulties.** No form of atomic energy, though, is likely to be our main source of power any time soon. A few years ago, certain scientists and engineers believed that the United States would be obtaining about a third of its electricity from uranium-fuel plants by 1980. At present, there is growing doubt that such predictions will come true. Atomic installations are more difficult and more costly to build than was expected earlier.

The Soviet Union and the countries of western Europe are running into similar problems. Moreover, so far as western Europe is concerned, recent petroleum and natural gas discoveries in that region and in nearby North Africa have made the need for new sources of power less urgent.

Even so, countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain are moving ahead with nuclear power programs of one kind or another. Russia announced in 1958 that she had a large plant in operation, and she is building at least 2 more. Britain has 2 in operation, with 8 either planned or under construction. Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands have been promised U. S. aid in connection with their cooperative plans in an organization called "Euratom" (for *Europe and atom*).

**Question for America.** Should the federal government try more vigorously than at present to stimulate

nuclear power development in the United States?

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)—our principal agency dealing with nuclear matters—has already done a great deal in this respect. We have noted, for instance, that it builds and operates small power reactors as demonstration models. Also, it paid for a substantial part of the big Shippingport station near Pittsburgh, which is now owned jointly by Uncle Sam and a private company.

The AEC has helped with scientific studies and experiments necessary in the development of other large plants, though actual construction of these installations has been privately financed.

**Certain observers** feel the government should go still further and share the construction costs of large-scale plants, or even build the big stations "on its own," if necessary, to hasten our progress in this field. "America led the world into the Atomic Age," they contend, "and she must never let foreign countries get ahead of her in harnessing the atom for peacetime uses."

Opponents of this view argue: "The United States has an excellent record in peacetime nuclear development, and there is no sound reason for trying to set a faster pace. Besides, the U. S. government is already too deeply involved in the power business through various hydroelectric projects. The harnessing of atomic power for civilian use should be left primarily to free enterprise."

Heated dispute over this point may

arise in Congress before the current session ends.

**In addition to electric power production, what are some other non-military uses of atomic energy?**

Nuclear reactors can be designed for many special uses. Some are employed to produce ray-emitting substances known as *radioactive isotopes*. In the hands of skilled technicians, these isotopes are among the most valuable tools known to science. They aid in the detection and cure of cancer and other diseases, in the treatment of seed to improve farm crops, and in countless tests of factory products.

Here is a typical experiment performed by manufacturers of household supplies and equipment:

Pieces of fabric are purposely soiled with substances containing radioisotopes, and are then washed in various types of laundry machines—and with various soaps or detergents. Later, by checking the amount of radioactivity that remains in the different samples of fabric, laboratory workers can determine which kinds of laundry machines, soaps, and detergents are the most effective.

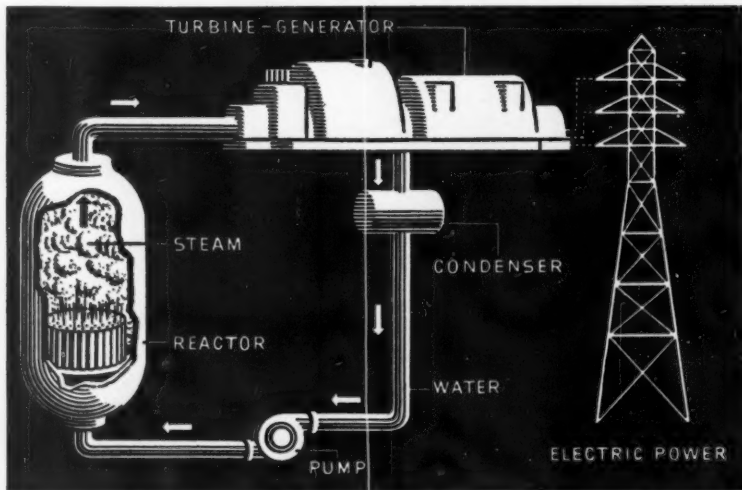
As to medical work: Some time ago it was estimated that doctors in this country were employing radioisotopes in diagnosis and treatment of a million patients annually. According to another estimate, atomic materials or equipment will be used on a third of all people entering hospitals in the late 1970's.

By last November, users of radioisotopes in America totaled more than 5,400—including 2,255 doctors and medical institutions, 1,600 industrial firms, 1,150 federal and state laboratories, and 282 colleges.

**Nuclear bombs** may eventually serve valuable peacetime purposes. The Atomic Energy Commission, through a study known as "Project Plowshare," is examining this possibility. Carefully planned explosions are expected to cut channels and harbors, produce oil by fracturing certain types of rock formations, and perform many other tasks.

Later this year, the Atomic Energy Commission may set off a nuclear blast in an underground salt bed near Carlsbad, New Mexico. It is hoped that the experiment will (1) yield large quantities of radioisotopes, and (2) trap heat which can then be used for generating electric power.

It remains to be seen, though, whether the government will carry out projects of this kind so long as the problem of reaching international



**HOW ATOMIC POWER PLANT WORKS.** Uranium atoms are split in reactor. They give off heat which changes water into steam. The steam, in turn, drives the turbine-generator to produce electric power for many purposes.



agreement on rules governing nuclear test explosions is still unsettled.

**Possible dangers** from the use of atomic reactors and isotopes, or from peacetime nuclear explosions, are a worry to many people. The Atomic Energy Commission admits that accidents can happen in this field as well as in any other. However, the agency has set up rigid safety standards for atomic installations.

#### Is the United States giving other countries much help in peacetime atomic work?

Yes, although some observers think it should give even more.

There are formal agreements with 40 or more nations, under which we provide financial and technical aid in harnessing the atom for peacetime uses. A number of these countries have obtained American-built reactors for research purposes.

Italian businessmen have received a \$34,000,000 U. S. loan to help finance what will be Europe's largest privately owned nuclear power plant.

Hundreds of foreign students have been given training at Uncle Sam's atomic laboratories.

The United States is a leading member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is connected with the UN. This organization was established in 1957 to promote world cooperation in atomic research.

Last fall, a group of American experts headed by AEC Chairman John McCone toured the Soviet Union and visited non-military atomic installations there. Later, Soviet leaders in the nuclear field visited similar American establishments.

**In conclusion:** The atom can wipe out a city, or provide it with light and power. It can end lives or save them. As is true of fire, atomic energy can be either destructive or useful. It promises great benefit to mankind if nations avoid war and learn to cooperate.  
—By TOM MYER

## KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The visiting diplomat and his family were *regaled* (rê-gâl'd) during their visit to the foreign land. (a) bitterly denounced (b) lavishly entertained (c) ignored (d) closely questioned.

2. The maharajah had a habit of *flaunting* (flawnt'ing) his wealth. (a) forgetting (b) depending on (c) boastfully displaying (d) spending.

3. The assignment proved to be *arduous* (ar'dū-ūs). (a) difficult (b) impossible (c) interesting (d) boring.

4. Certain matters were considered too *controversial* (kôn-trô-v'rshāl) to bring up at the meeting. (a) time-consuming (b) debatable (c) complicated (d) secret.

5. A discussion between 2 of the committee members became quite *acrimonious* (āk'rî-mō'nî-us). (a) humorous (b) prolonged (c) personal (d) bitter and angry.

6. The remarks of the retired statesman were *pondered* (pôn'd'rd) by government leaders. (a) weighed (b) ignored (c) challenged (d) accepted.



WORKING OUT decorating plans with small-scale models of furniture and room

## Career as a Decorator

### Requires Ability and Talent

AS more and more new homes and other structures are being built, the field of interior decorating is expanding rapidly. But only persons with talent and ability in this line of work can look forward to good jobs at high pay, for competition is extremely keen.

If you decide upon this vocation, you will design or decorate the interiors of homes, offices, hotels, motels, restaurants, churches, schools, and other structures.

As a decorator, you might begin your day by making a visit to clients who want to have their home redecorated—let us call them Mr. and Mrs. Jones. You will first find out how much money the Joneses wish to spend on the project. Next, you will carefully study their needs and desires relating to furniture, draperies, pictures, and various other home decorations.

After you and the Joneses have agreed on the changes to be made, and on the total cost of the project, you will contact the painters, carpenters, and other craftsmen needed to carry out the job. You will then see to it that all work is done expertly and to the complete satisfaction of your clients.

A sizable number of decorators have their own studios or offices. Some of them, in addition to providing professional services, sell furniture, fabrics, and other similar items. Other persons in the field are employed by department and furniture stores. A few work for publications dealing with home decoration.

**Qualifications.** For success in this profession, you need artistic talent, a sense of style, and the ability to get along well with people. In addition, you should enjoy working with furniture, fabrics, and designs.

**Training.** You can begin your training while in high school. Take courses in art, mechanical drawing, geometry, history, and literature. Next, you can go to college, to a professional school which offers courses in interior decorating, or you can start your training by going to work as an apprentice. To get the better jobs, leading decorators say that you should have at least 2 years of college plus 3 to

4 years of study in a school offering courses in interior design.

Whether or not you get professional training, you will probably begin your working career at the bottom of the ladder—as a salesperson, as a stock clerk, or as a draftsman. Your progress will depend upon your ability, ambition, and willingness to work, as well as the breaks that may come your way. You may move rather quickly into a job as a decorator, or you may have to go through a long apprenticeship. In either case, you will have to keep up with new developments in styles and materials.

Men and women alike can find good career opportunities in this challenging profession.

**Earnings.** As a beginner, you may receive as little as \$50 a week. Experienced persons may earn \$10,000 or more a year, though the average is in the neighborhood of \$8,000. Incomes of persons who go into business for themselves can be quite high, depending on ability and salesmanship.

**Facts to weigh.** On the favorable side, the opportunities are limited only by your abilities and willingness to work, and the duties are often pleasant and challenging.

Drawbacks include the low pay for beginners. As we have already said, moreover, competition is quite keen for rank-and-file decorators. On the other hand, highly qualified persons are always in demand.

**More information.** Get in touch with interior decorators in your locality. For information on nearby schools offering courses in this field, write to the State Director of Vocational Education with offices in your state capital.  
—By ANTON BERLE

#### Pronunciations

Aswan—ās-wōn'  
Charles de Gaulle—shārl' duh gōl'  
Farouk—fā-rōok'  
Fazil Kutchuk—fā'zīl kōo-chōok'  
Fellahin—fēl'ā-hēn'  
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'ēr  
Habib Bourguiba—hā'bēb bōor'gē-bā'  
Hussein—hōo-sān'  
Makarios—mā-kār'ē-ōs

(A key to the markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

## Readers Say—

Although it is important, I believe that the space age is receiving undue publicity. There are other fields in need of attention—for example that of oceanographers and marine biologists who study the sea. At present, we know less about the oceans than we do about the moon.

ROBERT SHRINER,  
Mount Holly, New Jersey

Misleading the American people in advertising shows that certain businessmen think only of their purses—and not of the American people. The government should take stern steps to check dishonest business practices.

MARJORIE HERT,  
Gretna, Nebraska

In my opinion, Red China should be admitted to the United Nations and should be recognized by the United States. Such steps would help to make that nation more responsible. Nationalist China would not like these developments, but I believe that the results would be good in the long run.

GEORGE KRAMER,  
Annapolis, Maryland

Faith of the American people in industry is being weakened by false advertising and misrepresentation of products by way of television and by other means. Federal government agencies deserve much credit for the job they are doing in cleaning up radio and TV. With continued supervision, we shall have good, honest broadcasting.

MARY FRANTZ,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

France should have the same rights in NATO as do the United States and Britain. She is politically sound, and has had much experience in international affairs. Strategically, France is one of the best-situated of the NATO members. Her military strength is quite good, and her air force is becoming very advanced. Her preparation to set off an A-bomb indicates her modern development.

DANNY OLSON,  
Omaha, Nebraska

A continuation of dishonest practices in TV and radio programs and in advertising could have a sharp (and un-



desirable) effect upon the American people, who are often greatly influenced by what they hear via the air. Government controls should not bar freedom of speech in our democracy. Nevertheless, I do believe that federal agencies should use strong methods to prevent dishonesty in the TV and radio fields.

CHRISTINA IOVACCHINI,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The scandal over TV programs, commercials, and disc jockeys is hurting our nation, and is giving us a bad reputation in other lands. The United States should put its best foot forward and clean up this situation.

MERILYS THORPE,  
Wilmot, South Dakota

President Eisenhower's good will tour was a fine idea. How can we straighten out world problems if leaders of nations do not meet to discuss them?

MURIEL AMMANN,  
Wilmot, South Dakota

#### Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Annapolis. VERTICAL: 1. Halleck; 2. Nixon; 3. Johnson; 4. Rayburn; 5. space; 6. McCormack; 7. military; 8. Dirksen; 9. Kishi.

# The Story of the Week

## Will U. S. Action Speed A-Test Ban Agreement?

There is a new sense of urgency surrounding the western-Soviet talks to ban further nuclear tests. The meetings, which will be resumed this week in Geneva, Switzerland, have been held on and off since the fall of 1958. So far, no final agreement on banning atomic-hydrogen trial explosions has been reached.

Our government agreed not to conduct nuclear tests for a year after the start of the Geneva meeting—a time limit that was later extended to December 31, 1959. Recently, Uncle Sam announced that he now feels free to carry out such experiments because of the lack of an accord with Moscow. It is hoped that our action will help speed up an agreement.

If we do make additional nuclear test shots, we plan to warn the world beforehand and take extra precautions in the effort to curb air poisoning by atomic particles. We are also reminding the Russians that we shall not conduct such tests if an agreement can be reached with them.

The biggest hurdle to a western-Soviet accord on banning hydrogen-atomic-weapon experiments continues to be Moscow's refusal to accept the kind of inspection plans that we consider absolutely necessary to prevent cheating by either side.

Meanwhile, it isn't known, as of this writing, whether or not Russia will resume nuclear tests following America's decision on this matter. So far as can be determined, neither side has conducted any such experiments since the Geneva talks began in 1958.

## Steel Settlement Gives Life to Nation's Economy

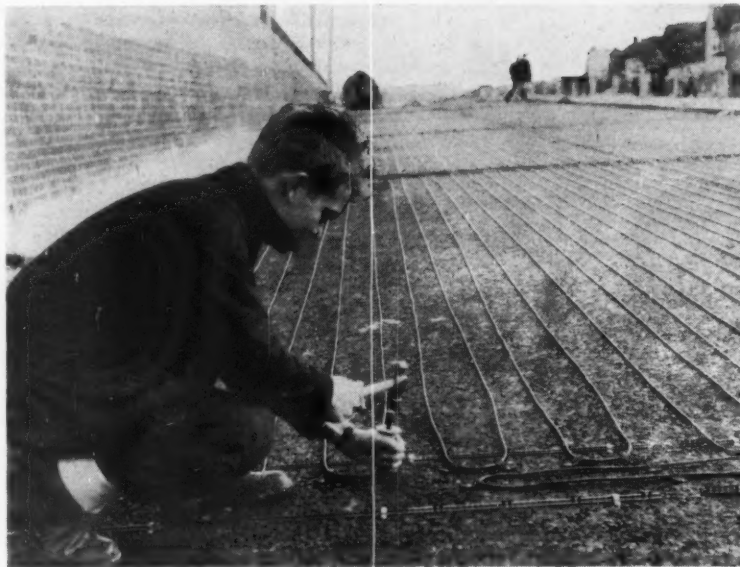
Most business leaders agree that 1960 promises to be a record year for employment and individual incomes now that the threat of a renewed walk-out in the steel industry has been averted. A settlement in the labor-management dispute, which led to a 3½-month strike last year, was reached a week ago—about 21 days before the steel walkout was to be resumed if no agreement could be reached before that deadline.

Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Labor James Mitchell helped get steel industry and union representatives together on a new work contract. In the compromise settlement both sides gave up some of their original demands, and agreed to a 30-month contract providing for wage and benefit boosts of about 40 cents an hour.

## Fun and Nonsense in New Mister Magoo Film

Few of today's movies offer as much fun and nonsense as does a new Mister Magoo film called *1001 Arabian Nights*. The 76-minute feature will delight all fans of Mister Magoo, and will win over others who are not yet familiar with the zany character.

In *1001 Arabian Nights*, Magoo gets into one riotous escapade after another. He meets such well-known fairy tale characters as Aladdin, Princess Yasmina, and the Wicked Wazzir. The animated cartoon, made in Technicolor, has a catchy musical score.



**AID TO SAFETY.** Electrician fastens heating cable to surface of road in Britain. A final layer of asphalt is then laid over the cable, which will give off heat to prevent freezing of highway during icy, snowy weather.

## UAR's Nasser Becomes More Friendly to Us

Step by step, the United Arab Republic's President Gamal Abdel Nasser is moving away from the Soviet camp. As he does so, he appears to be becoming more and more friendly to the United States and other western powers (see page 1 story).

Though communist influence seems to be on the wane in the UAR, President Nasser hasn't given up his dream of uniting all Arab lands under his country's leadership—a dream which causes considerable uneasiness in other Middle Eastern lands. He has also continued his unwillingness to enter into any negotiations for peace with Israel.

The UAR leader, who will turn 42 on January 15, has been a rebel most of his life. While still in his teens, he led a group of students in a riot against the British, who controlled Egypt at the time. Later, as a soldier in the Egyptian army, he masterminded the revolt which overthrew his country's government under King Farouk in 1952. He assumed the title of President of his country in 1954.

When not on a speaking or inspec-

tion tour of his country, Gamal Abdel Nasser lives quietly with his wife and 4 children in a comfortable but not elaborate home. He has many followers, but is unwilling to risk his leadership by permitting free elections and opposition political parties.

## Other African Lands on Road to Independence

Officials of several African lands are in Paris discussing plans for their independence from French rule. Leaders from at least 3 of these territories—the Malgache Republic, Dahomey, and the Federation of Mali—hope to be free of French control within a short time.

Paris has already tentatively agreed to grant independence to the 3 African lands this year. Nevertheless, a number of problems, including the amount of French aid to be given to the new nations, must still be ironed out. Also, France and the African countries are discussing proposed changes in the French Community of Nations—a system under which member lands have close economic and other ties with Paris.

The Malgache Republic, formerly

called Madagascar, is an island off the southeastern coast of Africa. It has an area of 230,784 square miles and nearly 5,000,000 people.

Dahomey, part of French West Africa, covers 43,784 square miles of territory and has 1,615,000 inhabitants.

The Federation of Mali includes French Sudan and Senegal in western Africa, with a total area of 541,154 square miles and 5,867,000 people.

The majority of all these people are very poor, and few of them can read or write. They depend largely on farming and livestock raising for a livelihood. Hence, their lands need large quantities of technical assistance and money to help improve schools and to develop natural resources.

## Polling Our Readers On College Education

During 1960, the AMERICAN OBSERVER plans to conduct several polls of opinion among its readers. The results will be published in our paper as soon as they are compiled. We shall appreciate the cooperation of as many students as possible so that these polls can be representative and meaningful.

The first in the series appears below. Even if you reply "no" to the first question, please read the others and answer those which apply to you. Completed forms may be mailed to Student Poll, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. Do you plan to attend college?

2. If so, for how many years?

3. If you would like to attend college but feel there are obstacles standing in your way, list them. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you feel that these obstacles are likely to prevent you from attending college? \_\_\_\_\_

5. List the main reasons why you want to go to college. If you feel that a college education is not particularly important, tell why. \_\_\_\_\_

## Developments in the 1960 Political Race

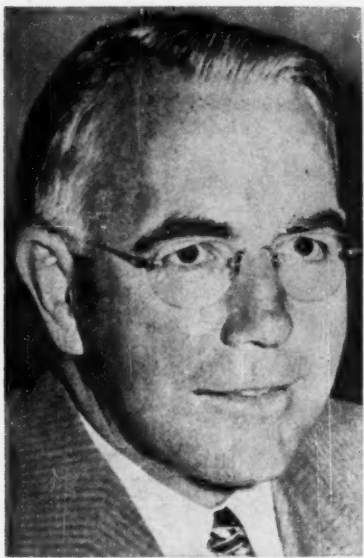
It is now generally agreed that Vice President Nixon will be chosen as his party's candidate for President when the Republicans hold their nominating convention next July. Mr. Nixon's choice as the 1960 GOP standard-bearer became almost a certainty when New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, once regarded as the Vice President's most likely rival for the party's top honor, recently decided against running for the Republican nomination.

Before making his announcement, Mr. Rockefeller made speeches from one end of the country to the other in an effort to learn the extent of his strength among voters and party



SCENE from "1001 Arabian Nights," new animated movie





JOHN McCONE, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

leaders. The New York governor decided to stay out of the 1960 race, observers believe, because (1) he felt he didn't have enough support from state leaders of his party to win the nomination, and (2) he wanted to avoid a bitter contest that might weaken the GOP in this Presidential election year.

Meanwhile, top Democratic leaders will meet January 22 to plan for the coming Presidential nominations within their party. During the course of their talks, party officials are expected to discuss likely Presidential candidates for the 1960 race.

Two leading Democrats who had openly entered the race as of last week are Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. Others may have thrown their hats in the political ring before this paper is read.

### Worthwhile Public Affairs Shows on TV

Beginning Saturday, January 23, NBC-TV will present a series of weekly hour programs on major issues of the day. Hosted by NBC newsman

Frank McGee, the shows will appear 9:30 p.m., EST.

One of the early issues to be discussed in the TV series concerns problems resulting from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's activities since he came to power in January of 1959. Others include major theories of how the world began; the conquest of Antarctica; the forthcoming "Big-Four" meeting; and the Soviet-western race in missiles.

### A Businessman-Engineer Directs Nation's AEC

When he headed a shipbuilding firm during World War II, businessman-engineer John McCone won a reputation for "getting things done." His company turned out more ships in a shorter period of time for the defense forces than was thought possible. Since becoming chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in the summer of 1958, Mr. McCone has shown the same type of dynamic leadership in directing the nation's nuclear projects that he previously displayed as an executive in private business.

As AEC chairman, Mr. McCone heads a 5-man group that supervises the country's civilian as well as military uses of nuclear energy. He has also taken an active part in negotiations with Moscow to ban atomic-hydrogen tests, and to exchange information on the peaceful uses of the atom.

Born 58 years ago in San Francisco, Mr. McCone studied engineering and later became head of engineering and other firms. In the late 1940's, he served on a special committee that made a study of our air power. Later, he served as Deputy Secretary of Defense, and as Under Secretary of the Air Force under President Truman.

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) duties of the President; and (2) Israel and her dispute with neighboring Arab lands.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Isn't it amazing," asked the pert young thing, "how those filling station people always seem to know exactly where to set up their pumps in order to get gas?"

Jill: If you don't stop playing that saxophone, I'll go crazy.

Bob: I guess it's too late. I stopped playing an hour ago.

Don't hesitate about giving advice. It passes the time and nobody listens to it anyway.

Frazzled baby-sitter to returning parents: "Don't apologize—I wouldn't be in any hurry to come home either."

A hitchhiker was picked up by a wealthy Texan driving a big, expensive car. Seeing a pair of horn-rimmed glasses lying on the seat between them, the hitchhiker remarked, "Shouldn't you be wearing your glasses while driving, sir?"

"Don't give it a thought, son," said the Texan. "The whole windshield is ground to my prescription."

Housewife to friend: "I'm glad George isn't perfect. I love to nag."

Definition of a parking space: "An empty area that disappears while you're making a U-turn."



"This is my report card, and this is a petition for mercy."

## If Everyone Broke Laws — By Clay Coss

THERE are a number of people who look upon themselves as being intelligent, but who really aren't in one important respect. They think it's smart to break rules and laws when the chances of getting caught appear to be slight.

What these individuals do not understand is that it's impossible for millions of people to live together and do exactly as they please. There would be complete chaos in our nation and the world if there were no rules or laws, or if everybody disobeyed those which time and experience have proved to be necessary.

One who cannot grasp this idea has a mental block regardless of how bright he may be in other ways. Intelligence is not the mere ability to acquire technical knowledge—it is also the ability to think and understand.

There are many educated people—young and old—who consistently get parking and other traffic tickets. They feel so superior that they assume rules and laws are made for the other fellow—not for them.

These individuals, despite their esteemed opinion of themselves, are not actually intelligent enough to know that the violation of rules and laws is contagious; that the examples they set are followed by many others; that when one gets into the habit of committing minor violations, it is easier

than would otherwise be the case to engage in more serious acts.

Certain people are outraged when they're victims of others who commit illegal offenses, yet they feel perfectly free to do so themselves.

Those who make a habit of being law-abiding at all times contribute to the well-being of their community and nation. They have peace of mind, be-



HE CAN READ but parks here anyway

cause they have no feeling of guilt or of fear that they will be caught and punished for their illegal activities.

Violators of rules and laws, on the other hand, are poorly adjusted individuals and troublemakers. They are likely to have much mental anguish because of a guilt complex and of worry over having their misdeeds discovered.

## NEWS QUIZ OF THE WEEK

### Atoms for Peace

1. What are some of the special features that make atomic submarines highly effective?
2. Briefly describe the progress our nation has made in the development of nuclear power plants for non-military use.
3. Why has the world shown considerable interest in obtaining electricity from the atom?
4. Is the development of atomic-electric plants in Europe and America moving along more or less rapidly than was expected several years ago? Explain.
5. Discuss the federal government's role in the planning and construction of nuclear power plants for the United States.
6. Mention at least 2 ways in which radioactive isotopes are used.
7. What are some possible non-military uses of nuclear explosions?
8. Tell of ways in which the United States is helping other countries in peacetime atomic work.

### Discussion

On the basis of your present knowledge, do you or do you not believe that the federal government's efforts in peacetime nuclear development should be increased? Explain your position.

### United Arab Republic

1. Briefly describe the United Arab Republic.
2. What steps has Nasser taken to improve living conditions for the fellahin?
3. Why does the Aswan project loom so large in Egypt's future?
4. What benefits did seizure of the Suez Canal bring to Egypt? What complications did it cause?
5. Describe Egypt's relations with the communist nations over the past 3 years.
6. To what extent has Nasser succeeded in uniting all Arab peoples under his leadership?

7. How have the United States and Nasser's country gotten along since 1956?

8. What differing views are put forth as to American policy regarding the United Arab Republic?

### Discussion

1. What do you think of Nasser's prospects of making his country a strong, modern nation? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not believe that the United States should cooperate closely with the Nasser regime and grant it substantial aid? Give reasons.

### Miscellaneous

1. Why does Uncle Sam now feel free to conduct further nuclear tests?
2. List 10 major events of the 1950's. Which do you feel was most important?
3. Tell something about the background of UAR President Nasser.
4. Why, according to observers, did Governor Nelson Rockefeller bow out of the race for the Republican Presidential nomination?
5. Who is John McCone?

### References

"New Atom Ship Will Be a Lonely Pioneer," and "His Goal for AEC is Fast Action," *Business Week*, July 25, 1959. Latter article discusses policies of AEC Chairman John McCone.

"Egypt Turns Friendlier to West," *Business Week*, November 28, 1959.

"Troubled Waters of the Nile," by Gordon Gaskill, *Reader's Digest*, January 1960.

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) lavishly entertained; 2. (c) boastfully displaying; 3. (a) difficult; 4. (b) debatable; 5. (d) bitter and angry; 6. (a) weighed.

# Nasser's Nation

(Continued from page 1)

bigger nation plays the dominating role in the union of the 2 lands.

**Impoverished peoples.** Egypt's millions are almost all crowded into the long, narrow valley of the Nile or into the sprawling delta at the river's mouth. This slow-flowing waterway moves for nearly 1,000 miles northward through Egypt's sandy wastes.

The fertile valley—ranging from 1 to 10 miles wide—is one of the world's most thickly settled regions. Most of its residents are poor Moslem farm workers known as *fellahin*. Their homes are often windowless huts of sun-baked mud. Though many *fellahin* are a bit better off today than they were a few years ago, their average yearly income is still less than \$100.

In Egyptian cities like Cairo and Alexandria, people live more as Europeans do. However, these cities have squalid slum areas where thousands exist under the most poverty-stricken conditions.

Syria's people are not generally quite so destitute as Egypt's. Most of them are farmers or shepherds. Damascus is a prominent trading center.

**Nasser's goal.** After Nasser, an army colonel, and his military colleagues ousted pleasure-loving King Farouk in 1952 and took over Egypt's government, they found most of the arable land in the hands of some 20 families. King Farouk himself had been the largest landowner.

Tenant farmers were forced to pay an annual rent that was often in excess of their yearly earnings. If they fell behind in their payments, they could be evicted from the land they cultivated. The result was that millions lived perpetually in debt to the money-lenders.

The Nasser government set about to boost living standards as rapidly as possible. After seizing Farouk's lands, it took over other big estates, paying the owners with 30-year bonds at 3% interest. Land was redistributed to thousands of *fellahin* in plots of 2 to 5 acres. The new owners are paying for the land under 40-year mortgages, but the payments—fixed by law—are generally no more than one-third what was previously paid in rent.

Today, in some areas, neat 2- or 3-room cottages of cut stone are replac-



THIS SCENE is near the Nile River just outside Cairo, capital of the United Arab Republic

ing mud huts. Schools, medical clinics, and vocational training centers are being established. To supply pure drinking water, wells have now been dug in dozens of villages.

**Waters of the Nile.** Even with the encouraging start that is now being made, Nasser faces tremendous tasks in improving the lot of his people. In this century, Egypt's population has expanded by 140%, but, during the same period, the amount of land that can be cultivated has increased by no more than 20%.

The major purpose of the High Dam at Aswan is to create more farm land for Egypt's growing population. When finished 10 or 15 years from now, it will provide water for irrigating 2,000,000 acres of land. It will put to use two-thirds of the Nile waters that now flow into the Mediterranean Sea.

The huge reservoir created by the dam will create a lake more than 225 miles long, extending across Egypt's boundary into neighboring Sudan. The 2 countries recently reached an agreement on damages for flooded Sudanese areas and for future division of the stored-up water.

To supply more water for irrigation, engineers are drilling artesian wells in a dry area which, in ancient times, produced good crops. Each of the first wells drilled is now producing enough water to cultivate at least 300 acres for raising cotton—the main cash crop—or for such food crops as wheat, rice, dates, and various vegetables.

Whether the Aswan High Dam and the other irrigation projects will really solve Egypt's problem of low living standards remains to be seen. The country's population continues to increase rapidly. The added acreage of farm land made available by the irrigation schemes will be barely enough—it is said—to support the population growth.

**Expanding industry.** While agriculture has first place in Nasser's program, the Egyptian leader also aims to promote industrial growth. He feels that his country must manufacture more of the products it needs so that they will not have to be purchased from other lands.

The biggest gains in recent years have been made in the production of fertilizer, cement, and cotton cloth. A new steel mill went into operation in 1958, and a plant making trucks and diesel engines is expected to start producing this year.

Perhaps the greatest barrier to industrialization is a shortage of power. The country lacks coal and doesn't have enough oil to meet present needs. In this respect, the Aswan project looms large. It is expected to increase Egypt's electricity output 5 times.

**Suez Canal.** Egypt's best economic asset continues to be the Suez Canal, the 103-mile waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas. This canal, seized by Nasser in 1956 from a private company under British and French control, is today being successfully operated by Egypt. Payments by ships using the "big ditch" are bringing profits of almost \$40,000,000 a year into the Egyptian treasury.

While the canal has been an economic asset, it has been the source of strained relations with the western nations. Several months after the

seizure of the waterway, Britain and France sent troops into Egypt to regain the canal. (Israel was fighting Egypt at the same time.) The United Nations stopped hostilities before the invading armies could attain their goal, but much bitterness continued between Nasser's land and the western countries.

In the past year, though, relations between Egypt and these nations have improved. Britain and Egypt have agreed to a financial settlement, and have resumed diplomatic relations. Nasser's government is again carrying on trade with France.

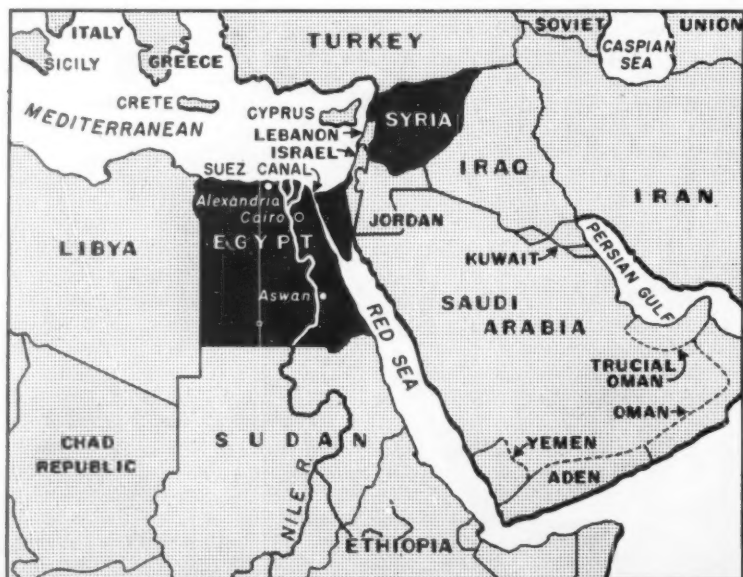
**Red influence.** At the time of the Suez crisis, Moscow strongly backed Egypt. Later, Nasser turned to Russia and her European satellites to buy millions of dollars' worth of weapons. The Soviets also agreed to finance the first stage of the Aswan High Dam.

During the past year, relations between Egypt and the communist lands have cooled considerably. Nasser has become alarmed at the Reds' attempts to increase their influence in the Middle East, especially in Iraq. He has called back more than 600 Egyptian students who were attending colleges in communist nations, and has sent many of them to schools in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

Nasser says he is following a neutral policy in world affairs. Nevertheless, in its trade, the United Arab Republic is still deeply involved with the communist lands. Because of arms purchases from these countries, Egypt has committed the bulk of her cotton crop for some years to the Red nations. Last year she sold 64% of her cotton to the communist countries.

**Arab leadership.** Nasser has not been as successful as he hoped to be in uniting all Arab peoples under his leadership. No other country has followed Syria in joining with Egypt. Yemen has tied itself to the United Arab Republic in a loose federation known as the United Arab States, but no other Arab nation has even gone this far.

Bitter insults have flowed back and forth between Prime Minister Karim



SYRIAN and Egyptian parts of UAR are separated by Israel and Jordan



Kassem of Iraq and Nasser. President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia—who favors close ties with the western nations—has emerged as a rival to Nasser in the Arab world. For a long time, the Egyptian leader was at swords' points with King Hussein of Jordan, but in recent months, normal relations have—on the surface, at least—been restored between Jordan and the United Arab Republic.

While the Arab lands are quarreling among themselves, they have a common enmity for Israel. They do not recognize the existence of the Jewish nation whose founding they unsuccessfully opposed in 1948. Leaders of Israel, on the other hand, insist that their nation is here to stay, and say that the sooner the Arabs recognize it the better.

Though the Suez Canal is supposed to be open to the ships of all countries, the United Arab Republic today refuses to allow passage for Israeli vessels. (Next week we shall have an article on Israel which will include a

discussion of her dispute with Arab lands.)

**Arab Republic and U.S.** America's relations with Nasser's land have improved since 1956. Early that year, the United States withdrew a previous offer to help Egypt build the Aswan High Dam. Angered by this action, Nasser shortly afterwards seized the Suez Canal. While we later opposed the action of Britain and France in invading Egypt and put pressure on our allies to stop the conflict, we received little credit from Nasser for doing so.

In the past year, though, our relations with the United Arab Republic have brightened. We have sold wheat and other farm surpluses to Nasser's country, and have arranged the international money payments in such a way as to make it easier for the Middle Eastern land to pay its bills.

During 1959 as a whole, our aid to the United Arab Republic in farm-surplus sales and other forms of assistance totaled more than \$100,000,-

000. This sum is 5 times what Nasser's government had received from the United States during the previous 3 years.

**Future policy.** What should be our attitude toward the United Arab Republic in the future? Should we cooperate closely with the Nasser regime and grant it substantial aid? Or would it be in our best interests to curtail assistance to the Arab nation?

Some Americans incline to the latter view. They say:

"Nasser cannot be trusted. He has flouted international law in his seizure of the Suez Canal and in his refusal to let Israel use the waterway. Whenever he has felt it in his best interests to do so, he has 'played ball' with the communists.

"By aiding Nasser, we are helping him extend his power throughout the Middle East—a goal which even many Arab leaders do not support. We shall be better off to extend our aid to those Middle Eastern lands that have proved to be true friends. Such an Arab

leader as Bourguiba of Tunisia is much more deserving of our help than is the unpredictable Nasser."

Other Americans feel that we should strengthen our ties with the United Arab Republic. They argue:

"Nasser's program for raising Egypt's living standards is the key to stability for the entire Middle East. If he fails, then the communists may succeed in taking over the United Arab Republic. Should the most influential of the Arab nations go to the Reds, then the rest of the oil-rich Middle East would surely slide into the communist orbit.

"Not only will higher living standards in Egypt block the Reds, but better times may also curb the power of the extreme Arab nationalists who oppose any settlement with Israel. It is in our best interests to help Nasser. If we don't, extremists who are much more hostile than he is to the western lands will get control of the government."

—By HOWARD SWEET

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 7, 1959, to January 4, 1960, inclusive. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

## The American Observer Semester Test on National and World Affairs

**I. NEWSMAKERS.** For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (One picture appears for which there is no numbered item.)

1. President of the AFL-CIO
2. U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations
3. British Prime Minister
4. U. S. rocket expert
5. President of France
6. Governor of New York
7. Possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency
8. U. S. Secretary of State

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. Later this month, President Eisenhower and Japanese Prime Minister Kishi are expected to sign a new treaty dealing with matters of (a) trade; (b) immigration; (c) defense; (d) war debts.

10. A major reason for India's importance in the world is that she is (a) attempting to raise living standards by democratic methods; (b) Asia's largest nation; (c) the most prosperous Asian nation; (d) the only important Asian nation allied with the West.

11. One factor which helps to account for our country's unfavorable balance of international payments is (a) repayment to us of war debts by our allies; (b) aid to underdeveloped nations; (c) the great increase in U. S. sales abroad; (d) Russia's refusal to trade with us.

12. The leading imports of the United States are (a) fruits and grains; (b) tea and spices; (c) cotton and wool; (d) petroleum products and metals.

13. The western allies have always contended that a reunification plan for Germany should be worked out (a) by a special session of the UN General Assembly; (b) by negotiation between East and West Germany; (c) only after free elections have been held in both East and West Germany; (d) by the International Court of Justice.

14. The Russians are ahead of us in large rocket development because (a) they started first; (b) their scientists are better than ours; (c) their resources are superior to ours; (d) they need larger rockets than we do.

15. The stumbling block to setting up an effective disarmament system has been (a) Russia's refusal to withdraw troops from satellite nations; (b) disagreement between the United States and Russia over inspection proposals; (c) U. S. insistence upon unifying the two Germanys; (d) the refusal of the United Nations to establish a powerful armed force of its own.

16. Most Americans who have visited Russia recently have found the average Soviet citizen (a) inade-

quately fed and poorly educated; (b) taking a responsible part in the selection of government officials; (c) obviously dissatisfied with his way of life; (d) better off than they expected but still not nearly as prosperous as the average American is.

17. The new federal labor law seeks to prohibit (a) arbitration of industrial disputes; (b) secondary boycotts; (c) mediation; (d) industry-wide collective bargaining.

18. The countries known in the United Nations as the "Big Five" are those which (a) follow U. S. leadership on most issues; (b) are larger in size than other UN members; (c) hold permanent seats in the Security Council; (d) possess special voting rights in the General Assembly.

19. U. S. officials are concerned over (a) the refusal of most underdeveloped lands to borrow funds from us; (b) the recent great increase in tariff rates passed by Congress; (c) increasing sales of U. S. goods to communist lands; (d) an increasing flow of U. S. gold to other nations.

20. The main emphasis of India's development plans is being placed on (a) increasing food and industrial production; (b) building a strong war machine; (c) finding foreign markets for her surplus food; (d) establishing recreational centers in all villages.

21. In order to help reduce the amount of juvenile crime, Governor Rockefeller and Senator Humphrey have suggested that (a) work camps for youth be established; (b) longer prison terms be imposed on young lawbreakers; (c) courts and police

treat juveniles more leniently; (d) strict curfews be imposed in all cities.

22. After World War II, the territory of India was divided into 2 separate countries because of differences in (a) color; (b) religion; (c) income; (d) education.

23. Almost everyone is agreed that automation is inclined, temporarily at least, to reduce the number of jobs for (a) electronic and mechanical engineers; (b) unskilled workers in factories; (c) industrial designers and supervisors; (d) skilled craftsmen in the building trades.

24. Surveys of U. S. family income show that (a) rising prices have absorbed all the increase in family earnings over the past 20 years; (b) higher taxes have cut living standards for most families; (c) all families now earn more than \$5,000 per year; (d) families are better off now than they were 20 years ago.

25. The main purpose of the United States in joining NATO was to (a) increase our trade with European countries; (b) develop friendlier relations with the Soviet Union; (c) try to unite East and West Germany; (d) stop the spread of communism in Europe.

26. Employment conditions in Italy (a) are better than in any other European country; (b) are so bad that the Italian premier seeks immediate U. S. aid; (c) are somewhat better today than they have been in recent years; (d) now provide living standards almost as good as ours.

(Concluded on page 8)



1



2



3



4



5



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7



8



9

## 1950's Brought Hydrogen Bomb and Satellites

**F**OLLOWING are some of the most vital developments of the 1950's:

**1950.** U. S. and allied forces fought against communists of North Korea and China—and saved the South Korean Republic from Red conquest.

**1951.** Six nations—France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, and West Germany—began a program of economic cooperation that could lead to a United Europe. Their association is called the *Common Market*.

**1952.** U. S. set off its first hydrogen bomb. Russia had one by 1953.

**1953.** Dwight D. Eisenhower became the first Republican President in 20 years.

Russian dictator Joseph Stalin died. Nikita Khrushchev soon became the new boss.

**1954.** Communists, after a long war, won the northern half of Asian Viet Nam—which had previously been

under the rule of France as a colony.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation must end in schools. The decision led to violence in Little Rock, Arkansas, and federal troops were used to enforce order. There were troubles elsewhere. Issue remains.

Lengthy campaign to oust communists from government reached a climax in a congressional investigation of the Army. Prominent figure in the investigation and the campaign as a whole was Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, who died in 1957. Enemies called him a fanatic without evidence. Friends praised his work.

**1955.** The Salk vaccine against polio became available.

President Eisenhower met with British, French, and Russian leaders in Geneva, Switzerland. No great problems were solved, but there was a slight easing of the cold war.

The U. S. submarine *Nautilus*,

world's first atomic-powered submarine went to sea—and, in 1958, crossed under the North Pole.

**1956.** Egypt's Gamal Nasser seized the Suez Canal, and fighting followed between Egyptians, on one side, and British and French forces on the other. Israel and Egypt engaged in a short war with each other at the same time. The UN stopped all fighting and still maintains border patrols.

**1957.** Russia launched Sputnik I, earth's first satellite. The U. S. Explorer I went up in January 1958.

**1958.** Troubles among Arab lands led the U. S. to send forces to protect Lebanon's friendly government. Britain used troops to protect Jordan.

**1959.** General Charles de Gaulle, World War II hero, became President of France, inspired new French constitution, and has tried to end war with rebels in Algeria.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev visited



TRAGIC EVENT of the 1950's

the United States. Mr. Eisenhower went to Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Alaska, as 49, and Hawaii, as 50, became states of the Union.

Scandal over TV quiz shows caused worry among those who feel that U.S. ethical standards in general are declining.

## Semester Test

(Concluded from page 7)

**III. COMPLETION.** After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

27. Committee chairmen in the current session of Congress are all members of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party.

28. After a 10-year break, the United States and communist \_\_\_\_\_ are renewing diplomatic relations.

29. Today, the European lands of France and \_\_\_\_\_ compete strongly with Great Britain for industrial supremacy in western Europe.

30. At the conclusion of his 11-na-

tion tour last month, President Eisenhower took part in an important meeting with the leaders of Britain, West Germany, and \_\_\_\_\_.

31. The \_\_\_\_\_ enforces a number of federal laws concerning unfair trade practices.

32. Most of the countries which have gained independence in recent years are located on the continents of Asia and \_\_\_\_\_.

33. Russia has demanded that the troops of western nations be withdrawn from the city of \_\_\_\_\_.

34. The "veto" provision in the UN Charter has often blocked the work of the \_\_\_\_\_.

35. India has been feeling communist pressure along her northern

boundaries from the military forces of \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS.** Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. Asian land noted for exports of cotton clothing, radios, cameras, and sewing machines.

37. African nation which became independent on January 1, 1960.

38. Nation trying to reduce the size of its corn and wheat crops.

39. We bought Alaska from this land in 1867.

40. The 49th state to join the Union.

41. The 50th state to join the Union.

42. Elections here this fall returned the Conservative Party to power.

43. Leads the world in population.

44. Fidel Castro heads the government of this island nation.

45. Charles de Gaulle recommends NATO membership for this land.

46. The Nationalist Chinese government is located here.

47. Eisenhower visited the Pope here recently.

48. Eisenhower, De Gaulle, Macmillan, and Adenauer met in this nation's capital on December 19, 1959.

49. Largest democratic nation in Asia.

50. North African land seeking independence from France.

